

1. The Colonial Population

By the late seventeenth century the nonnative population increased substantially through immigration and natural increase on the Atlantic coast. The majority of the New England population were families but $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Chesapeake immigrants arrived as indentured servants.

a. **Indentured Servitude**

i. System

ii. Why did indentured servants go to the New World?

iii. Why were indentured servants preferable to the native labor force?

b. Birth and Death

c. Medicine in the Colonies

i. Midwives

ii. Physicians

d. Women and Families in the Chesapeake

e. Women and Families in New England

f. The Beginnings of **Slavery in British America**

i. **Demand** for slaves

ii. **Commerce** in slaves

iii. **Middle Passage** (note pics on p 74 & 75)

iv. **Royal African Company**

v. Uncertain Status

vi. **Slave Codes**

g. **Changing Sources of European Immigration** (map p 77)

i. Huguenots

ii. Germans (pic p 76)

iii. Scots-Irish

iv. Population increase

2. The Colonial Economies

All colonial enterprises were commercial ventures that were involved in trade and farming. Geography determined the extent of trade and farming.

a. The Southern Economy

i. **Tobacco**

ii. Overproduction (this will be a trend for farmers!)

iii. Rice

iv. Indigo

v. **Dependence on cash crops**

b. Northern Economic and Technological Life

i. Wheat

ii. Home industry

iii. Iron works

iv. Obstacles to industrialization

v. Commercial economy

c. The Extent and Limits of Technology

d. The Rise of Colonial Commerce

i. Barter system

ii. **Triangular Trade**

iii. Merchant Class

e. The Rise of Consumerism

i. Consumerism

ii. Social consequences

3. Patterns of Society

Abundant land and scarce people allowed for many opportunities in America for social mobility – both up and down.

a. The Plantation

i. **Charles Carroll**

- ii. Early plantations in Virginia
 - iii. Plantation life
 - iv. Stratified Southern Society
 - b. Plantation Slavery
 - i. Family
 - ii. Slave culture
 - iii. Stono Rebellion**
 - iv. Trades and crafts
 - c. The Puritan Community
 - i. “covenant” – new settlements (note pic p 85)
 - ii. Puritan Democracy – **“Halfway Covenant”**
 - iii. Growing communities
 - d. The Witchcraft Phenomenon
 - i. Salem Witch Trials**
 - ii. “witches”
 - iii. Significance**
 - e. Cities
 - i. Trading centers
 - ii. Industry/Culture/Problems
 - iii. Politics & New Ideas
 - f. Inequality**
 - i. *“Some must be rich and some must be poor.” John Winthrop*
 - ii. God’s intention
4. Awakenings and Enlightenments
- The eighteenth century saw the traditional outlook of a stern religion that placed faith over intellect competing with the Enlightenment which stressed the importance of science and reasoning.*
- a. The Pattern of Religions

b. The Great Awakening

i. Old Lights

ii. New Lights

c. The Enlightenment

i. George Whitefield (pic p 94)

ii. Jonathan Edwards

d. Education

i. Schools

ii. Literacy Rates

iii. Colleges

1. Harvard

2. William and Mary

3. Yale

4. Princeton

5. Columbia

6. University of Pennsylvania

e. The Spread of Science

i. Benjamin Franklin

ii. Inoculations

f. Concepts of Law and Politics

i. Colonial legal system

ii. John Peter Zenger

iii. Colonial Governments